

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SALERS.
FIRE & CO.
120 Wabash-av.

Pawnbroker.
AUCTION.
Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock.
CO. S. Antonio Roma,
Wabash-av.
DINING-ROOMS.
WATCHES,
GOLD & SILVER CHAINS,
OPERA GLASSES, ETC.

STALL STOCK

ENCH & CO.

DRY-STORE.

10, at 10 o'clock.

W. B. CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Trade Sales.

LOVES, MITTS, FURS,

HATTS, ETC.

AND MADISON-ST.

BOOKS.

OUND WORKS

CTION.

Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

120 Wabash-av.

W. B. CO., Auctioneers.

WHITE GRANITE,

LEAD & YELLOW WARE,

GOLD & SILVER CHAINS,

HOLIDAY GOODS,

OF NATIVE LEATHER,

AND BOLSTERS,

Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock.

120 Wabash-av.

W. B. CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES.

10, at 10 o'clock.

DISON-ST.

gold and

gold.

Hunting-Guns, and

etc., etc., etc.

Solids, Gold Chains,

Hunting-Guns, and

etc., etc., etc.

10, at 10 o'clock.

W. B. CO., Auctioneers.

10, at 10 o'clock.

stated that he had issued a certificate of election to Gen. Frost, but he ordered the Secretary of State to give Stifel a certificate of the official vote of the Third District.

Gen. George H. Shields, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, corroborated Stifel's testimony.

The Sub-Committee also examined Secretary of State Kellogg of New Jersey, relative to the alleged insufficiency of Benjamin Williamson, but he did not testify.

ELECTORAL MESSENGER'S MISLAGE.

The total amount required to pay the messenger of the Electoral messenger will be \$5,000. The messenger from Oregon will be paid up to the amount of \$500.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ETHICAL QUESTIONS SUMMONS WITNESSES IN THE CASE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OREGON.

A MEETING CALLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says S. B. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has called a meeting of the colored leaders of Salem, Portland, the State Inst. The call has been issued in order to call the object of the meeting.

The object and purpose of such meeting have not been made public. It is surmised that the movement means a thorough organization to meet whatever emergencies may arise in the future bearing upon the question of a possible or forcible inauguration of Tilden. Bellinger has not intimated in his call the object of the meeting, and the question is exciting much public comment.

OREGON'S CAN.

Gov. Grover has just published a long and circumstantial statement of his pretended official action regarding the recent Electoral mandate in Oregon. The statement is designed to be an executive document, and is a studied defense of his official conduct. After giving an account of the various features of the case, and detailing numerous authorities in support of his position, the Governor concludes his statement as follows:

"I am compelled to believe that the law and the facts in the premises, I conclude that Watts is not entitled to the certificate of election, and that he shall not be appointed, and that E. A. Cronin is entitled to the certificate of election as one of the two candidates having the highest number of legal votes cast for that office, and after the election of Tilden, the election is not contested. Any other conclusion would disarrange the State of Oregon as to one-half of her representation in the College of Electors.

CRONIN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FAMOUS OREGONIAN. Knowing that E. A. Cronin, the Oregon Elector and Messenger, who is to steal in Tilden, would arrive in this city yesterday, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a Tribune representative was detailed to go out to the station of the Illinois & Pacific to intercept the famous Elector.

The man whom train the said Oregonian was traveling, and act as a special agent to him to Chicago, being also delegated to tender to him the freedom of THE TRIBUNE's columns, on a silver salver, so to speak.

The train which left this city at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and which took on THE TRIBUNE reporter, arrived at Joliet at noon, and the reporter was compelled to wait two hours and ten minutes for the Oregonian's coming.

As is usual on such occasions, the Pacific Express was about ten minutes behind time, which was afterwards made up between Joliet and this city.

At Joliet THE TRIBUNE man boarded the train, and in the sleeping car he found the object of his anxiety in conversation with a gentleman from Montana. There were only seven passengers in the coach, and when the reporter made himself known all eyes were at once turned to Cronin.

E. A. Cronin at first sight would be taken for a prize-fighter. His head is large and long, with a rather coarse forehead. He has a rather sunken mouth and thick lips. His eyes are dark and have and wattle somewhat mingled with gray. He is short-necked. Cronin is about five feet ten or eleven inches. He may be called rather puny, though well built, and of a good sound physique. His nose is a pronounced

one. His hair is black and wavy, and is combed back in a flat-top type.

Cronin was born in Union Village, Washington County, N. Y., in 1841, and is consequently now in his 35th year. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and has since been a member of the bar in Portland, Oregon, for some thirteen years ago, and took up the profession of law. His brothers still reside in Washington County, and one of them, Dr. W. C. Cronin, was a Republican Elector this year. Cronin states that he is the only Democrat in his family.

After having remarked that the weather was quite bad, Cronin said:

"I have told all about this thing that I know, and a great deal more, than ever before. I have had a few days in a boat on the Columbia River, Oregon, on my way, and during that time I lost track of the papers."

"I presume," said the reporter, "that you are in the possession of the excitement that you have created?"

"Somewhat, sir, somewhat, but I don't care much about it."

"Will you go on your way to Washington?"

"Yes, and have been home at every station by reporters. There comes that train-boy again with orange. Will you have a smile?"

"I never heard of your being a reporter. Tell me, do you have your chances of being counted as an Electoral vote for Mr. Tilden?"

"I will give you my chances as good. We have acted in this way."

"How do you make that out?"

"There are some points in this thing that I know, and a great deal more, than ever before. I have had a few days in a boat on the Columbia River, Oregon, on my way, and during that time I lost track of the papers."

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27. REDPATH LYCENE BUREAU
28. C. M. DEXTER
29. G. E. THATCHER
30. NIGHT EDITOR
31. CITY EDITOR.

In the Building to rent by W. C. DOW.
Room 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

McFie's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
Between the Kelling Opera House, "Mar-
riage of Figaro."

Adelphi Theatre.
Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Es-
caped from Blue Nation, "Twelfth Night."

Woods' Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Bob
Roy." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO, CHAMBERS, No. 127, R. A. M.—1st
Tuesday evenings, beginning December 1, this week,
at 7:30 o'clock, for the installation of offi-
cials. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of
the M. E. B. P.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, 141, A. F. & A. M.—1st
Tuesday evenings, to appear the first of the month.
Communication to be held on Wednesday evenings, Dec-
20. Election of officers and installation of
L. F. HOLCOMBE, W. M. L. WADSWORTH, Sec.

H. L. P. A.—All peers above the rank of Knight, now
in the city, are invited to meet the peers of the Empire, prepared to meet a high officer of
the council from Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex-
change yesterday close at \$3.

Little Rock, Ark., is once more the scene of a disastrous conflagration, the smoke of the first having hardly cleared away before the breaking out of the second. At a late hour last night the flames were gaining headway, and the outlook was discouraging to the people of the unfortunate city.

The Democrats on the Louisiana Senate Committee, yesterday objected to the admission of a bullet-ridden negro's testimony because the bulldozer in question was too near death's door to come before the Committee, and because the country had already been "unfortunately" discredited over the testimony of Eliza FINKNER. Those able arguments going to justify the flight of negro to brutal beasts were unsuccessful, however, in smothering the voice of the mangled victim of the Democratic club, and his scatrical is accordingly spread before the world.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.
When the Republican newspapers during the late campaign cited the Southern war-claims as one of the dangers of the accession of the Confederates to the control of the Government, they were variously answered that the allowance of these claims is prohibited by the constitutional amendments, and that the charge was a campaign rock. The recent action in the House of Representatives shows that neither answer is true. The House, by a vote of 150 to 63, has passed a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of war-claims to disloyal persons. This shows that the present constitutional provisions do not cover the case, as was claimed by the Democrats during the campaign. But the character of the negative vote also shows that the apprehensions of the Republicans as to the designs of the ex-Confederates of the South were well-founded. Of the 63 who voted against the resolution, only two are Northern members, and all the others representatives of the Confederate claimants. The negative vote includes such prominent Southerners as WHITETHORN and BRIGHT of Tennessee, WALKER of Virginia, VANCE of North Carolina, TURCHINSON, REAGAN, and SCHLECHTER of TEXAS, TUCKER and HUNTON of Virginia, SINGLETON and LYNN of Mississippi, HILL, BLOUNT, and HARRIS of Georgia, KNOX and BROWN of Kentucky, etc.; and when sixty-one of these gentlemen place themselves on record as opposed to any permanent and sweeping prohibition of paying claims for war losses to the men who were engaged in the rebellion against the Government, it is pretty evident that the Republican apprehension was well-grounded.

It is more than likely that this resolution was introduced into the House at this time for the purpose of allaying the public apprehension and making capital for Mr. TILDEN pending the dispute as to the election of President. But the only proper way is for Congress to accept it in good faith, and the Republicans urge forward, just as a measure as the resolution calls for. The matter must not be permitted to sleep in the Committee. The present constitutional amendments are not broad enough to cover the ground. The Fourteenth Amendment merely excludes the assumption of the Rebel debt and the payment for the emancipated slaves; but there is nothing in the Constitution which prevents allowing claims for property used and destroyed, or ground occupied, when presented by men who were in open rebellion. There is a United States statute to this purport, but that may be repealed at any time the Confederates acquire sufficient power. There is no danger to be apprehended from the present Congress nor the next Congress, for the Senate will con-

The Chicago produce markets were generally firm yesterday, and moderately active. Meats closed 12½ higher, at \$1.05 for January and \$1.07½ for February. Lard closed 10¢ per 100 lbs. higher, at \$1.07½ for January and \$1.00 for February. Meats were steady, at 6¢ for new shouders, boxed, 4¢ for do short-ribs, and 3½¢ for do short-ribs. Higginson was unchanged, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat closed 4¢ higher, at \$1.19 for January, and \$1.19½ for January. Corn closed firm, at 44½ for December and 44½ for January. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 33¢ cash and 33½¢ for January. Rye was steady, at 70¢. Barley closed easier, at 6¢ cash and 6½¢ for January. Hogs were quiet and firm, with the bulk of sales at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Cattle were firm; shipping grades, 10½ to 15¢ higher. There was a dull sheep market, at \$3.00 to \$4.25 for common to choice. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city \$1,102,377 bu. wheat, \$38,015 bu. corn, \$15,283 bu. oats, \$6,069 bu. rye, and 1,136,055 bu. barley.

One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$107.50 in greenbacks at the close.

CROOK, the humble instrument selected to perpetrate the Oregon villainy, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Washington. Being an individual of prominence just now, he was pounced upon by the interviewers, toward whom he maintained a stiff upper lip and brazened out his rascality to the end. CROOK apparently left Oregon under the impression that he is the great American WARWICK, the President-maker par excellence of the age. A brief sojourn in Washington will suffice to convince him of his mistake, will assist him in the discovery that he is a person of very little consequence. The Democrats will hardly like to lionize him to any conspicuous extent, for they have not quite made up their minds that the Oregon conspiracy was a creditable achievement; and when the President of the Senate announces Oregon's three votes for HAYES, as unquestionably will do, CROOK will conclude that he has made a melancholy finale as a Presidential Elector, and depart for the Pacific Slope a sadder and wiser man.

The much-talked-of possible arrangement for counting the Electoral vote has thus far progressed no farther than the realm of talk. The Committee authorized by both Houses of Congress have not yet been named, and the scope of their authority, if they had been appointed, might not promise a compromise such as the two Houses would adopt or even consider. It is a noteworthy fact that the Democratic propositions have shown an entire lack of the spirit of concession. Notable in this regard is the bill of PROCTON KNOX, which proceeds upon the "heads-up, tails-down" principle. It is presumed that both parties are awaiting the return of the Investigating Committee now engaged in taking testimony at the South. These Committees, more especially those at New Orleans, will not finish up their work for a fortnight or more. At the rate at which these two latter Committees are now accumulating testimony of all sorts, by the time they will have collected more than enough to occupy the time of Congress in the reading thereof for the remainder of the session. The indications are that the House Committee in South Carolina and Florida are plowing in an unprofitable field, and that the trials gathered in by them are not of a nature to cause much rejoicing among the friends of TILDEN.

Concerning the proposed "bulldozing" of Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to make him preface the telegraphic correspondence of the recent campaign, the Democrats in Congress will do well to proceed cautiously; for their determination now will not be limited to this particular case, but will set a precedent governing all cases in the future. We have no idea that the production of the dispatches that passed between the Republican managers will reveal anything at all damaging or discreditable, and probably a comparison between the Republican and Democratic dispatches will show the latter to be the more disreputable. Indeed, Mr. ORTON has said that there is nothing which as a Republican desires to withhold, but for the protection of telegraphic interests which he represents he wants it definitely settled whether or not Congress has the power to compel the production of the telegraph files for weeks or months. It is proper enough to summon Mr. ORTON as a witness, and compel him to produce any specific telegrams known to be in his possession, but the power of Congress ought not to be exercised to the length of exposing all telegraphic matter to the public view at any time. Such power as this would be worse than a bolder or more shameful fraud practiced at an election, even in the worst days of Tammany. Public indignation rises to a white heat, and the first sentiment was to hang the scoundrels to the nearest lamp-posts. The citizens met in committee, and met in mass, and issued their indignant protests. For a time it looked as if the ticket-stealing and ballot-box-stuffing conspiracies had been defeated. Some of the bogus-elect resigned, another was baffled, a third failed to get his hands on the assessment books, a fourth, by aid of unscrupulous attorneys, got his bogus claim into court on technical grounds and carried it up before the Supreme Court, which rendered a decree or judgment which in effect upheld the original election fraud to the disgust and chagrin of the honest public. The same Court had previously upheld the validity of the charter election, which was carried by the most unblushing ballot-box-stuffing. Appealing to the Supreme Court to purge elections of frauds has been a successful business. And now comes MIKE EVANS, one of the beneficiaries by the late election, who well knows that he was not elected, but beaten by a majority of thousands, and that he ran considerable danger of being "bulldozed" to a lamp-post by the outraged voters. He has the impudence to demand that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 on previous collections. If ever man displayed an adamantine cheek it is the "Reformer" EVANS. And yet the people have calmed down and nearly forgotten all about it, and his impudent, brassy demand fails to create a ripple of popular interest. Is it owing to the fact that honest and law-abiding people are hopeless of ever getting their election rights in the Courts? Is it that, between ballot-box-stuffing on the one hand and the combination of courts and officials against them on the other, they are in utter despair, and are convinced that they are the mere prey of corrupt bummers past all help from so-called justice? The people should not settle down in such hopeless conviction. They may not be able to eject those who stole the town offices at the last election, but they can prevent a repetition of the fraud next spring by making the proper effort. At least, they can give the thing another trial. Meanwhile something can be done this winter by the Legislature to improve the wretched "Town Board" system in this city.

At the last meeting of the Common Council a communication was read from the Comptroller to the following effect:

In response to a resolution passed by your hon. body, on the 11th instant, requesting that there appear upon the Treasurer's books the following items as transferred from the "Canal Redemption Fund," viz.: Public Buildings Fund, credit, \$930,136.02; City Hall Fund, credit, \$1,400; City Hall Fund, debit, \$60,000.02. Under the classification made by your hon. body on the 11th instant, the above funds were considered as belonging to C. G. and the actual amount proportionately belonging to these funds to day would be \$146,335.

This balance of money transferred from the Canal Redemption Fund has been spent for general purposes, in default of the collection of back taxes, and now forms a part of the floating debt of the city, and has been spent in addition to millions of other money borrowed by the city. The city has collected taxes as far as it could, but only enough to place to the credit of this fund, as it appears, \$146,837. It is now incumbent upon the Legislature to come to the relief of the city and devise some system by which it can collect the back taxes. By passing a law to this effect, and getting the machine to work, the tax might be collected, the \$600,000 could be replaced, and the city next summer could go on and build its half of the Court-House,

give employment to hundreds of men, and provide a building which is badly needed. Mr. SMOKER, in his statement before the Citizens' Association and the county Legislative delegation, has very clearly indicated how the reform can be secured by relaying the taxes uncollected in back years upon assessments which have been legally made; that is, the amount of tax levied against each property-holder would be reassessed under county valuation, suit entered, and judgment obtained, which would be a lien against the delinquent property. The taxes collected, the city would be free to go ahead and build its half of the Court-House, and, in addition, pay its floating debt, stop interest, and get on its feet again.

Nor will it be sufficient for the Republican members to stir up the Judiciary Committee to reporting a constitutional amendment; they must also see to it that the amendment reported shall be in no wise ambiguous. It is well known that there is a Democratic theory to the effect that all men who have enjoyed the nearly universal amnesty granted by the Republican party, and who have had their disabilities removed, are now loyal, and that they have the same right to put in their claims as other loyal men or men who never rebelled against the Government. This is not the construction which the country desires to put upon the case. It does not desire the Democratic majority of that Committee which did up the world's known or may know it, all of it. There is no longer any doubt about it; these were bulldozing at the late election in the Pelican State. Mr. MORRISON and his fellow Democrats of the Committee have brought out the proofs to establish that it surpassed, too, did this bulldozing, in atrocity, all that has hitherto been exposed. Even the horrid tale told by ELIZA FINKNER and corroborated by her gaping, giddy heart, when contrasted with the tale which Mr. MORRISON and the rest unfold, sinks into insignificance, even as a tail dip before the orb of day. And to this day, so dreadfully were they bulldozed, that Louisiana negroes, that they dare not have it known how they voted, and they tremble in their boots—that is, those who have boots—at the appalling thought that it may yet be disclosed how they voted or how they would have voted if they hadn't been bulldozed.

But the awful fact about this bulldozing, discovered by the Democrats of the Committee, is, that DINAH did it. It was the faithful partner of his life, who the season through toiled like a pack-mule by his side in the cotton-field, or the dusky maiden he takes to the circus and the camp-meeting, who bulldozed poor SAMBO. Louisiana was filled with them,—the Democratic members of the Committee find testimony to prove, negro voters who with irrepressible ardor yearned to vote for "Mass TILDEN." Of course they had heard all about him, and what he had done and was going to do for the South, and when elected, he did what he desired to do. The negroes, who were the only ones to detect the frauds that had been practiced in several of the precincts. The villains who manipulated the contents of the boxes abstracted tickets by the handful, and, in replacing others to fill the vacancies by guess, did not put back within 1,900 ballots the number they stole out of the boxes. Men not known to be candidates at all were found to be elected, and men who were regular candidates were found to have only a handful of votes. Republicans known to be elected by heavy majorities were found to be defeated. There never was a bolder or more shameful fraud practiced at an election, even in the worst days of Tammany. Public indignation rises to a white heat, and the first sentiment was to hang the scoundrels to the nearest lamp-posts. The citizens met in committee, and met in mass, and issued their indignant protests. For a time it looked as if the ticket-stealing and ballot-box-stuffing conspiracies had been defeated. Some of the bogus-elect resigned, another was baffled, a third failed to get his hands on the assessment books, a fourth, by aid of unscrupulous attorneys, got his bogus claim into court on technical grounds and carried it up before the Supreme Court, which rendered a decree or judgment which in effect upheld the original election fraud to the disgust and chagrin of the honest public. The same Court had previously upheld the validity of the charter election, which was carried by the most unblushing ballot-box-stuffing. Appealing to the Supreme Court to purge elections of frauds has been a successful business. And now comes MIKE EVANS, one of the beneficiaries by the late election, who well knows that he was not elected, but beaten by a majority of thousands, and that he ran considerable danger of being "bulldozed" to a lamp-post by the outraged voters. He has the impudence to demand that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 on previous collections. If ever man displayed an adamantine cheek it is the "Reformer" EVANS. And yet the people have calmed down and nearly forgotten all about it, and his impudent, brassy demand fails to create a ripple of popular interest. Is it owing to the fact that honest and law-abiding people are hopeless of ever getting their election rights in the Courts? Is it that, between ballot-box-stuffing on the one hand and the combination of courts and officials against them on the other, they are in utter despair, and are convinced that they are the mere prey of corrupt bummers past all help from so-called justice? The people should not settle down in such hopeless conviction. They may not be able to eject those who stole the town offices at the last election, but they can prevent a repetition of the fraud next spring by making the proper effort. At least, they can give the thing another trial. Meanwhile something can be done this winter by the Legislature to improve the wretched "Town Board" system in this city.

At the last meeting of the Common Council a communication was read from the Comptroller to the following effect:

In response to a resolution passed by your hon. body, on the 11th instant, requesting that there appear upon the Treasurer's books the following items as transferred from the "Canal Redemption Fund," viz.: Public Buildings Fund, credit, \$930,136.02; City Hall Fund, credit, \$1,400; City Hall Fund, debit, \$60,000.02. Under the classification made by your hon. body on the 11th instant, the above funds were considered as belonging to C. G. and the actual amount proportionately belonging to these funds to day would be \$146,335.

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FOREIGN.

Another Prolongation of the Arbitrature Assured.

A Peaceful View of the Preliminary Conference Proceedings.

Action Thus Far Taken Approved by the Several Powers.

Prospect of a Rupture Between the French Senate and Deputies.

THE EAST.

EXTENSION OF THE ARBITRATURE.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A six or eight weeks' extension of the arbitrature is assured.

Plenary sittings of the Conference will be held after Christmas.

A NEW GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—Mahid Pasha has accepted Grand Vizier, in place of Mohammed Ruchid Pasha, dismissed.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE CONCLUDED.

LONDON, Dec. 20—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Preliminary Conference has received despatches from their respective Governments approving the decisions arrived at, and the preliminary Conference are therefore concluded.

RUSSIAN AID FOR SERVIA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Belgrade says Gen. Nikitine, who is expected to arrive today, brings 1,000,000 rubles contributed by the Russian Government for the reorganization of the Serbian troops.

The Russian Consul General has officially informed M. Ristic that all Russian officers remaining in Servia are to be considered as forming part of the Russian army, and are to receive the full pay usual in the Russian service. Servian officers of the reserve are received orders to start for the frontier immediately.

A VERY PEACEFUL VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that Russia desires that the understanding arrived at in the preliminary conference should be embodied in an identical note to be presented by each Ambassador to the Porte, and that the Porte should be invited to negotiate on the points mentioned in the note. The result of this proceeding is to make Turkey, if she is abstinent, place herself in opposition to the will of the League. The course proposed will probably be adopted with some modification. It is

QUOTE SURPRISING.

how the preliminary Conference has reconciled conflicting opinions. There is no longer any question of forming tributary States, but only of the reforms which are limited to administrative autonomy. Even in this respect the extreme views which have prevailed have gradually moderated. Thus the impracticality of a general disarmament of Mahometans has been recognized, and a prohibition against wearing arms in public substituted. The proposition to hand the administration entirely over to the natives of the various districts has been

ALSO CONSIDERABLY MODIFIED.

There seems every probability not only of an agreement in Constantinople, but also in the Balkans, but that the Turks may be even brought to acquiesce in the reform scheme with slight modifications. It is thought that the question of guarantees must have been only a question of time in getting accepted at the preliminary Conference, so as not to become an obstacle.

REMARKABLE AND GROWING DISPOSITION.

to the will of the League. The course proposed will probably be adopted with some modification.

BLOODY MURDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 19.—The case of the youths vs. Freeman Cargin, one of the principals in the murder of Charles Smith, at Cheesecake, the horrible details of which I telegraphed The TRIBUNE last week, went to the jury at 11 o'clock to-day, and at 3 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of guilty of the first degree. Cargin had nothing to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. His counsel asked for two days in which to move for a new trial. It is understood that no appeal will be taken, but that the counsel will wish him as a witness in the trial of his wife, which is now in progress.

CONFIDENCE THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Last night three men, giving their names as E. G. Cole, Charles Hayes, and W. H. Harvey, were arrested on a charge of swindling W. H. Parish, of Columbus Grove, O., out of \$100 by a confidence game. They are known as leaders of a gang of swindlers who have been operating in East Wayne for some time past, but they are now regarded as safe for the Penitentiary.

PARDONED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Col. Henry Olmstead, who was under sentence of fifteen years in the County Jail, and \$1,000 fine for complicity in the whisky frauds, has been pardoned. Messrs. Howard, Mead, and Jones, Government Gaugers, who were implicated in the same frauds, it is expected will be pardoned soon.

ASSASSINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 19.—Last Saturday night a farmer named Thaddeus Farley had been in the city, and while returning to his home was shot by two men who, from the effects of the shot, died this morning. He was a peaceable man, and the assassination was cowardly.

RECAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—Joseph H. Ford, who was under sentence of fifteen years in the County Jail, and \$1,000 fine for complicity in the whisky frauds, has been pardoned. Messrs. Howard, Mead, and Jones, Government Gaugers, who were implicated in the same frauds, it is expected will be pardoned soon.

A SHIP BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Capt. Douglass, of the steamer Montana, telegraphed to the Monitor, which left that port 80 miles to the west, an hour after it was discovered coming up the ship's hatch. The Captain ran her ashore two miles from Cape Hare to save the passengers and crew. No lives were lost, but nothing on board was saved. Among the passengers was Lieut. King, United States Army, and a number of recruits for the Cavalry, posted in the steamer. The Captain had been devoting to prevent a spread in that direction. The general office of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad is in danger. A woman, Mrs. C. C. Clegg, of the city, was severely wounded by a broken frog, at about half-past 1 o'clock this morning, and no train could pass the wreck going either way until about 11 o'clock this forenoon.

ASSASSINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 19.—Last Saturday night a man named Thaddeus Farley had been in the city, and while returning to his home was shot by two men who, from the effects of the shot, died this morning. He was a peaceable man, and the assassination was cowardly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Midnight.

RECENT BRUSHS.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—In the jurisdiction of San Francisco, on Dec. 19.—A San Diego dispatch says: "Gen. Leon, Secretary to Valencia, arrived this morning, and reports a raid of rebels throughout the frontier. Many families are coming over the line with their effects. Moreno has levied a direct tax of \$4,000 on the people for the support of his Government."

ARRIVALS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—John C. Brown, of the Hon. George Col. A. H. Manning, and the Hon. W. C. Hammond, of Boston, C. H. Stever, Brooklyn, the Hon. H. W. Farley, and D. Ketchum, New York, for the former.

HARTFORD: W. B. Hunt, W. Mathewson, LaSalle, and Daniel H. Pratt, Kansas City.

NEW YORK: A. C. Gilpin, Buffalo, Case, New Haven, F. W. Tayler, San Francisco, and J. F. Full, Madison: S. V. Mahoney, B. P. Paul, H. H. Smith, and W. H. Washington.

GRAPHIC.

THE INVESTIGATION into the fire at the Bank of Montreal, which has been made a scandal as far as the management of the Bank is concerned, has been continued by the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors has been strictly controlled by the law.

GERMANY.

IMPERIAL BILL.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of \$11,000 marks.

THE JUDICIAL BILL.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Parliament has passed the Judicial Bill as modified by the recent compromise.

GERALD BRITAIN.

THE FORGE BRENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Minister Pierpont has been notified that Brent's term of commitment, fifteen days, will expire to-morrow.

AN OLD SCANDAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—The suit of Thomas MacIntyre, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, against John E. Fawker, was brought to a close to-day by the latter withdrawing all the anger to the complainant and filing a new answer, in which he says he made the original charges before the Board of Trustees in good faith, believing them to be true at the time; that after full investigation, the Board unanimously decided that they were not true; that the persons upon whose

authority he made the charges have since retracted, and that he now retracts them also, so far as relate to MacIntyre. It was further agreed that he pay Valentine \$2,000 in money. The case of Prof. John O. Fawker is still pending in the United States Circuit Court, and will be re-opened in a few days. It is estimated that the MacIntyre will cost Fawker from its first inception about \$10,000, and that he will generally and causing his dismissal from the Old Well's Lodge. He is still in good circumstances financially, and will fight Valentine to the bitter end.

The \$10,000 received by MacIntyre will defray about one-third of his actual outlay.

CRIME.

A THRILLING TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Yesterday morning, L. S. Hill, an old and highly respected citizen, living four miles north of Shelly Depot, was shot and killed by Galey Bond under the following circumstances: Bond had been paying attention to Hill's daughter, and visited Mr. Hill an hour before the shooting, and in some conversation he was of saying that he would be gone an hour. Bond went to his own house, procured a double-barreled shotgun, returned to Mr. Hill, and shot him through the door of his own house, and shot his pistol through his body after he fell senseless. The young lady was taken from her captor and locked up in a room from any possibility of his return, and carried her by force before a neighboring minister and demanded to be married to her. The girl refused, when Bond threatened to kill her. The minister's wife called Bond's attention to the approach of a posse in pursuit of him. At this time some neighbors rode up to the minister's house, when the young lady was taken from her captor and locked up in a room from any possibility of his return, and carried her by force before a neighboring minister and demanded to be married to her. The girl refused, when Bond threatened to kill her. The minister's wife called Bond's attention to the approach of a posse in pursuit of him. At this time some neighbors rode up to the minister's house, when the young lady was taken from her captor and locked up in a room from any possibility of his return, and carried her by force before a neighboring minister and demanded to be married to her. The girl refused, when Bond threatened to kill her. The minister's wife called Bond's attention to the approach of a posse in pursuit of him. 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FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Day of Only Moderate Activity in the Local Loan Market.

The Orders from the Country for Currency Lighter--Clearings \$4,000,000.

The Present Market Stand and Generally Firm--Presentation is Good Sound and Strong.

Grain in Fair Request--Wheat and Corn Higher--Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

The business of the day in the loan market was only moderate. The offerings of paper by the packers were perhaps larger, but in other directions application for accommodation were not extensive. Discount lines, as a whole, remained about the same, but a difference between good times and bad times is not seen as much as this was at other seasons. The banks can always find full employment for their funds at this time of the year. Rediscounts are asked for by the country banks, though not to the same extent as in good times, and the time is not seen as much as this was at other seasons.

Rates of discount at the banks were 32 1/2 per cent to regular customers, with special rates in special cases. On the street, rates were 7 per cent and upward, with ramifications limited.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 7 1/2 per cent on 31 December.

The returns from the country for currency were not heavy.

The clearings were \$4,000,000.

THE SILVER PRODUCT.

There is a very general misapprehension in the public mind about the silver products of Nevada. This is due to the fact that we are not well informed in this respect.

The silver yield of Nevada has been larger this year than ever before. The Consolidated Virginia Company commenced in February, 1875; and in May, 1876, the company was merged into the Consolidated Virginia Company. The new yield was at the same liberal rate. The two now yield \$2,000,000 net, and \$300,000 gross.

It is to be regretted that only general reports are given, and even the reports of the San Francisco express companies, per-

mit this mistake.

THE METROPOLITAN OF COLORADO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18. -- Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has introduced his first bill in the House of Representatives.

It is entitled, "A Bill to provide for the establishment of the metric system of coinage in the gold coins of the United States of America," and is as follows:

Whereas the metric system of coinage, based on the decimal system, has been adopted by nearly all countries of the world, and the United States can be brought into exact conformity with the metric system by a change amounting to less than one-third of 1 per cent; and

That the gold bimetallic coinage of the United States is to be continued, and the proportion of silver to gold of 16 to 1 is to be retained; and

That the proportion of silver to the entire weight being thus fixed, it is to be left to the legal tenders to pay the debts of the United States, and that the coinage shall be the legal standard of value of the coinage of the United States.

Now, therefore, be it enacted, &c., &c.

Sec. 1. That each coin shall have stamped upon it the value in dollars and cents, and the inscription "U. S. COINAGE."

Sec. 2. That each coin shall have stamped upon it the date of its coinage, and the inscription "U. S. COINAGE."

Sec. 3. That each coin shall have stamped upon it the name of the mint, and the inscription "U. S. COINAGE."

Sec. 4. That each coin shall have stamped upon it the name of the coin, and the inscription "U. S. COINAGE."

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